EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors-Weddings and Deaths - Crimes, Casualties,

and General News Notes. -The Patrons of Industry of Isabella County have organized a co-operative association to be known as the "Isabelia County Co-operative Creamery and Cheese Factory Association," and will go into the manufacture of cheese at Mount Pleasant. The organization is strong in Isabella County, and contains most of the well-to-do farmers in the county. They are also talking of building a gristmill at Mount Pleasant.

-Lansing is to have a new opera house.

-Port Huron Congregationalists have been celebrating their fiftieth anniver-

-Wirt Dexter, the great Chicago lawyer who died recently, was born in Dexter. Washtenaw County, in 1833, and was a student at the University for a short

-Saginaw's city council recommends the raising of \$337,173 by taxation for all city purposes.

-A street railway is to connect Lansing with the Agricultural College.

-Ben Hoyt, of Port Huron, dropped \$2,700 worth of checks on the bridge and didn't miss them until he reached the bank. Then he hastily returned to the bridge and was told that a laborer had found the papers and thrown them into the r ver. Ben Hoyt got a boat and recovered the whole pack.

-Mrs. Ann Noble, of Saginaw, fell upon an icy sidewalk in front of Mrs. E. T. Sample's residence last winter and injured herself seriously. She has begun Sample.

Handy Boy, when that steamer collided with the bridge at Saginaw and killed no sense responsible for the agaident.

Beach.

-At Manchester, Washtenaw County, Flora Adam, a young girl working for Wm. Lehr, was standing on a chair near the railing hanging out clothes from his back stoo , fifteen feet from the ground, when the line broke, and, having hold of fire alarm system. the line, the weight of the clothes jerked her over the railing. She fell head downward on the stone pavement, fracturing the heaviest producers, is about to pass her skull and breaking her neck.

was destroyed by fire. It contained four several months. The news of the sale horses and twelve head of cattle, all of will create general surprise in mining which were roasted to death.

pended University students appeared be. rate of \$125 per share, making a total of fore the faculty and explained the matter \$1,500,000. Three years ago it was confrom their standpoint, and the petition of sidered that the mine had been pretty the freshmen class, asking that the su- | well worked out, but it has maintained a pens on be modified, was also presented. position near the top of the shipping list However, that body voted to let their de. right along, and since Messrs. Wade. cision remain as it now is.

-The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Michigan, in session at Detroit, elected the following officers: William G. Doth, Ann Arbor, Grand Commander; Edward C. Smith. Pontiac, Deputy Grand Commander; Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater, Graud Detroit, Grand Prelate; Henry L. Authony, Sturgis, Grand Captain Gen-Monroe, Grand Treasurer; William P. Innes, Grand Rapids, Grand Recorder; Alexander McGregor, Detroit, Grand Sen-

-The sixteenth annual convention of the Michigan State Firemen's Association was held at Cadillac last week. Reports of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer showed the financial and social condition never better. Several ap. | car brake; Joseph M. Segur, Adrian, band much interest.

-At Detroit, last week, ex-Senator Jones, of Florida, was adjudged insane and sent to St. Joseph's Retreat.

-The Lansing Wheel Company, of Lansing, has sold its business to the American Wheel Company, of Chicago. The Lansing company still owns the

-The Michigan Hemeopathic Medical Society hell its twenty-first annual seswelcomed the members to the city, Dr. Phil Porter, of Detroit, responding. The following officers were elected: Presi-Haven: Second Vice President, A. T. Randall, Port Huron; Secretary, Charles Wilson, Detroit; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Palglez, Detroit; Treasurer, J. S. Ayres, K damazoo.

-The Michigan Confectioners' Association was organized at Lansing last in the Michigan gold mine near Ishpemweek. Nearly all of the important con- ing, quit work and started for Engl nd. fectionery hon es in the State were rep- His trunks were opened on a search warresented. The following officers were rant and a quart bottle filled with fine go d elected: John D. Gray, of Detroit, President; John Simons, of East Saginaw, rock were found, es imated to be worth Vice President; C. D. Brooks, of Grand \$5,000. Varcoe says there are other Rapids, Treasurer; R. Peck, of Bay City, thieves. Secretary.

-A company has been organized at Ann Arbor to munufacture patent step-

-The following Michigan pensions have been granted:

have been granted:
Original Invalid—H. George Penniman, Detroit; Wm, R. Fisher, Hillschale; Paul L. Gugel, Richveille; Anthony Beete, Rosevilie; Thomas G. Burns, Stanton; Jesse Bradigan, Martin; Henry C. Porter, Battle Crosek; Samuel O. Smith, Plainwell; Herman Wolf, Port Huron; Charles M. Dustin, Pundee; Joseph Monnuller, Duncannon; Wm. S. G. ed. Phila; Henry N. Weller, Cedar Springs; Urish J. Hitts, Wayne; Jonn Brown, Concord: Newell J. Kellegg, S. Boardman; Freeman H. Dart, Grand Rapids; Henry Decker, Jackson; Henson Simpson Grand Rapids; Wm. O. McFarron, Kalkaska, Theodore D. Burgess, Holt; Timothy R. Hill, Kingsley; Stephen S. Draper, Ypsilani; Silas W. Currier, Corunna; Thomas; Holles, Beaus; Wm. D. Everdon, Crawford; Frannis Granger, Ringsley; Stephen S. Draper, Ypsilanii; Silas W Currier, Corunna; Thomas Hotles, Bemus; Wm. D. Everdon, Crawford; Frannis Granger, Jr., Celdwater; Peter A. R. Brivacker, Byron; Michael Fisher, Crossy's Corners; Francis M. Buck, Come; Almeron Knapp, Carson City; Henry James, Layton Corners; George Kling, Mt. Clemens; Hugh Johnson Dorr; Chas, W. Hooker, Grand Rapids; Chas, H. Stowe, Baneroft; Ebonezor B. Partridge, Adrian James A. Grubes, Niles; Chas, D. Hooper, Lawton; Theodore Hanser, Detroit; Newton Cavilee, Grand Rapids; Sherman Allen, Shepherd; Jas, Gish, Harbor Springs; David Parkhurst, Hamilton; Wm. A. Downs, Roscommon; Washington Brott, Kent City; Jackson R. Myers, Jackson; Lorenzo D. Fond, Mount Flassant; Silas E. Call, Monroe Center Benj, Ross, Detroit; Henry Gorro, Reading; Jas, Sullivan, Stanton; Merritt Hallock, Howard City; Chaney Wolcott, North Farmington, Increase—John W. Currier, Lenz; Isaac Hall, Detroit; Elias M. Ingling, Dowagiac; John Wall, Pinconning; Nathan C. G. Ashley, Vanderbilt; Himebrick Tyler, Covert; Ira Harrington, Jr., North Adams; Cyrus Pettengill, Banfield; John B. Oterbout, Britton; Jamies E. Sharp, Ashland Center; Edwin T. Phelps, Kindall; Milton Velzy, Cedar Springs; George W. Matthews, Arbel; Joseph Bartor, Detroit.

Reissue—George I. Simps m. Fowlerville; William A. Narrin, Thayer; Porter L. Harris, New Haven; B. F. Partridge, Bay City; E. E. Barnes, Bancroft; William L. Stearns, Midland Jared R. Armstrong, Battle Creek.

Reissne and Increase—John E. Smith, Dundee Albert D. Stout, Alpena, John H. Maithews, Volinia.

Restoration and Increase—Henry Dimon, De-

Restoration and Increase—Henry Dimon, De-Restoration and Increase—Hemry Dimon, Deciple; Leonard E, Morse, Leons.
Original Widows, Etc.—Eunice M. Frink, mother of William Maynard, Olivet; Mary E., widow of Joseph H. Gillett, Vassar; minors of Asa P. Merritt. Charlotte; Orilla, wilow of Wilson L. Mossinger, Olivet; Clara S., wilow of Augustus M. Hodges, Memphis; Mary M., mother of Daniel H. Ostrander, Eslamazoo Colia, widow of David Parkhurst, Hamilton Louisa A., widow of John W. Newman, Parmalee; James father of William W. Sullivan, Williamston; Maria E., widow of Benjamin F. Lewis, Grand Rajids; Louisa, mother of Lyman Bates, Leonidae; James M., Iather of Francis Pelton, W. Carlisle; minors of Friend F. Church, Montague and Mitchell.

-Lansing telegram: The big grist of applications for State bount es now besuit for \$10,000 against the city and Mrs. | ing received by the Board of Auditors includes a large number of letters from -George J. Little, engineer on the members of the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry. This regiment numbered 1,010 men, and was organized in 1864 for guard seven persons, has been honorably dis- duty along the Detroit and St. Clair charged, it being shown that he was in river. It was never contemplated that its members should go into service outside -Huron County Patrons of Industry the State, and an order by Gov. Blair, have about completed plans for holding a now on file in the military department, districts as follows series of large monthly sales at Sand and issued at the time of forming the regiment, distinctly specifies that they shall not be paid State bounties. Therefor y none of the Thirtieth's men are entitled to the benefits of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

-Itay City has adopted the Gamewell

-The Jackson mine, the oldest mine in the Lake Superior district, and one of into the hands of an English syndicate, The barn of O. M. Spitzer, of Mason. Negotiations have been in progress for circ'es. The mine is stocked at 12,000 -Ann Arbor disp tch: The five sus. shares of \$25 each, but will be sold at the Mitchell and Chisholm secured it the \$25 share of stock. The magnitude of the Jackson may be judged from its outjut, which, up to the beginning of the present shipping season, amounted to 2,945,250 tons.

-Michigan patents: Isaac Adams, Generalissimo; the Rev. F. A. Blales, West Leroy, straw stacker; James A. Aiken, Jackson, combined chuck and bit; Alexander M. Bennett, Bellaire, ironing eral; Charles L. Pomeroy, Bay City. board and support; William Bowman, Grand Senior Warden; H. Shaw Noble, Battle Creek, carpet cleaning machine; Hurlburt Brooks, Kalamazoo, vehicle spring; Charles L. Coffin, Detroit, elec-William E. Jewett, Adrian, Grand Junior | tric welding; Anthony F. Cramer, Detroit, Warden; Edward D. Wheeler, Manistee, automatically adjustable plunger, for Grand Standard-Bearer; Albert Stiles, brick machines; Anthony F. Cramer, De-Jackson, Grand Sword-Bearer; Charles troit, hook bar for the mold delivery de-W. Moore, Marquette, Grand Warden; vices of brick machines; Fred M. Dwelley, Jackson, reversing lever; Ralph A. Jones, Detroit, speed indicator; John A. Kaley, tarson City, privy seat; Frank Leduc, Detroit, machine for driving guide rods in wings of window screens; Frank S. Madison, Grand Rapids, woodworking machine; Frederick W. Rock, Detroit, propriate topics were discussed with complanter; Charles W. Shedd, Grand Rapids, apparatus for moking vinegar; Howard Sherman, Battle Creek, hose hand clamp; Albert M. Spaulding, Howardsville, gate; Clarence G. Taylor, Ann Arbor, forge tuyere: Francis J. Wood. Greenville, mop wringer.

-Ann Arbor dispatch: The practical joke which five members of the sophomore class last week perperated upon Evans, the freshman toastmaster, and the consequent action of the university faculty in suspending the men implicated in sion at Lansing last week. Gov. Luce | the matter, have given rise to many highly colored sensational reports that place the whole affair in a false light. The facts in the case are simply these; The plan of dent, Dr. J. F. Brown, Jackson; First kidnaping was conceived and carried Vice President, J. N. Reynolds, Grand out in a most thoughtless and harmless spirit. The five men suspended are intimate personal friends of the kidnaped freshman, and their only motive for the act was a rivalry between classes which H. W. Warren, Jonesville; Necrologist, happily has been and is wanting in all

bitterness. -Honry Varece, employed as a "sorter" and several hundred nounds of very rich

-Frankie Howard, of Saline, Washingby a vicious cow, and diel before he could be taken to his home.

## NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

[From the Phila leiphia Press.]

The principal objection the opponents of a national election law bring against such a measure is the claim that it cannot be enforced. Those people whose memory c 'ends back thirty years will recall that the same objection was brought against Abraham Lincoln's policy of con-quering the slaveholders' rebellion. If the General Government cannot enforce its own laws, and has to confess that it must stand impotent before the redshirted rifle clubs of South Carolina and the bulldozers of Mississippi, it presents a pitiable spectacle to the world. No self-respecting American will listen to such an objection. If the necessity for a national election law can be shown the government either has or will be given the power to enforce it.

The real question is as to the need of such a law, and that is answered by the unlawful suppression of votes in a number of the Southern States. The fact of this suppression is too evident to need argument. It is acknowledged by the Southern Democratic papers, and no one who is worth listening to denies it. The effect of this suppression of legal voters is to give the Democratic party an enormous advantage over the Republican party in Presidential and Congressional elections. The frauds are perpetrated principally in the five States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The following table shows how effectual Democratic methods have been in diminishing the Republican vote

in these States:		
Alabama Georgia Louisiana Mississi pi South Carolina	Rep. vote 1870-6, (1872-90,272 (1870-69,822 (1872) 71,634 (1872) 82,404 (1876) 91,870	Rep. vot. 1888, 56,19 30,49 30,66 30,09 13,73
Totals	406,004 Dem. vote 1872-6.	171,18 Dem. vot
Alabama	(1872) 79,229 (1872) 76,278 (1872) 57,029 (1872) 47,287 (1876) 00,906	117,32 10 ),49 85,43 85,47 65,83
Totals,		454,14

The Eepublican vote has not gone over to the Democracy in these States, for the Democratic poll shows only the natural increase that comes from growth of population. But it has been suppressed, intimidated, counted out. until it is about 60 per cent less than it was fourteen years ago. The result of this suppression of Republican votes on national politics can be readily shown. In the five States mentioned the census of 1880 showed a colored majority in twenty-six Congressional

МII	districts as rounders.	
d	Negro	
3	Alabama- majority.	
a	First district R. H. Clarke 1st term., 2.838	
	Second district. H. A. Herbert7th term. 249	
	Third dist ict., Wm. C. Oates., 5th term. 3,149	
ď	Fourth district. L. W. Turpin 1st term 26,612	
Ш	Georgia	
	Second district. H. G. Turner5th term. 3,733	
Н	Third district Chus, F. Crisp., 4th term. 2,431	
П	Fourth district. T. M. Grimes 2d term 2,947	
М	Sixth discrict Jos. H. Blount . 9th term. 8,220	į
31	Eighth district. H. H. Carlton, 2d term., 4,180	
П	Ten h district G. T. Barne 3d term 6,145	
П	Louisiana	
П	Fourth district . N. C. Blanch'd 5th term 5,752	
9	Fifth districtC. J. Boatner 1st term. 22,154	
	Sigh district. S. M. Hoberts n.21 term., 4,545	
H	MIssissippi-	į
1	Second district. J. B. Morgan 3d term . 2,468	
ı	Third districtI, C. Catchings.3d term. 14,720	
	Fourth district. Clarke Lewis 1st term. 5,773	
	Fitta districtC. L. Anderson 2d term. 1,579	
Ш	Sixth districtT. B. Steckdale.2d term 1,327	
	Sey tain district. C. E. Hocker6th term. 6,44)	
g	South Carolina-	

First district. Samuel Dibble 4th term. 2,235
Second district. G. D. Tillman, 4th term. 0,543
Thied district. J. D. Cothran, 22 term. 1,230
Fourth district. W. H. Perry. 3d term. 1,230
Fifth district. J. J. Hømpfull, 4th term. 2,630
Sixth district. G. W. Dargan, 4th term. 3,280
Seynth district. Wm. Eldott. 2d term. 24,830 There is no question that with a full vote and an honest count every one of these distric's would have elected a Republican to the present Congress without the aid of the white Republican vote, which in some of these districts is large. Jackson has paid 870 per share on every | How did the Congress onal elections of 1888 result in these five States? The

official returns give		lowing r	
South Carolina Georgia Alabama Mississippi Louisiana	Rop.	Dem. 65,913 96,045 117,583 88,814 86,492	R.

151,283 454,817 Every district in these five States, with one exception only, was returned as electing a Democratic Congressman, With such results upon national politics, and which are evidently brought about by fraud, can any intelligent, fair-mindel man doubt the necessity of a national election law? And with the need of the law admitted will any self-respecting American confess that this Government cannot enforce the law after it has been passed?

Democratic State Treasurers.

Within a comparatively short period ten Treasurers of ten Democratic States -Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Maryland, Arkansas and Alabama-States which are the backbone of the National Democracy, have proved untrue to the trust reposed in them by the people, and have stolen from their respective treasuries over four and a half million of dollars. The smallest sum stolen by any one Democrat was \$32,768, taken by land of Missouri; the largest was \$793,600, taken by Burke of Louisiana. The average of the others has been about \$350,0 0;

	200	-
Louisiana		793,6
CHOTEM	* *	26074
Kentucky	W.	200,0
Vieginia	000	159.0
Tennessee		400,6
Missouri (several thieves)		1,857 (
Mississippi	**	315,0
Maryland (estimated)	20	500,0
Arkansas	200	80,0
Alabama	100	200,1

Upon what principle of natural selection does it happen that in these States, whose Democracy cannot be questioned, the people so often elect State Treasurers who will steal? The temptation is certainly no greater than that which confronts the treasurers of Republican States. The temptation in Illinois, for instance, is just as a reat as it is in Mississippi or Maryland, and yet Illinois has had an unbroken succession of Repub-lican State Treasurers since 1856, and not a dollar of the public money has been sto en. Is it something in the party itsel? Is there a mysterious quality in the principles of that organization that induces kleptomania on the part of men intrusted with public money, not only in State but in county, city, and town treasurers? In these ten States Republicanism has no control. In some of them it has no area of activity at all. It is not contaminated by any other party. It presents itself as the simon-pure, unadulterated Jeffersonian Democracy, nurtured and developed to the very highest standard of which Democracy is capable. It has been the custom of Democratic organs all over the country to call attention to the Democracy of these ten States as ton County, nine years old, was hooked the original and genuine article, untainted by admixture with any other I. his Cromwell, but neither of them form of politics, and "to point with ever encountered his carpet-bag.

pride" to the happy results which obtain where such Democracy has unrestricted sway. The people have a wide field to choose from when they select the men who are to haudle the State money, and yet three times out of five it happens that they select a man who, before his term is out, creates what is called in political language "a shortage in his accounts"-in other words, becomes a thief, and makes off with all the money in sight. If these were only exceptional cases they might be accounted for by some moral defect in the individual, but since they are the rule it is useless to try to explain them on that theory. It must be semething else. What is it? Is it not time to begin a well-organized and self-sacri-

Chicago Tribune. Sheep Without a Shepherd.

ficing system of missionary work in

these strongholds of Jeffersonian De-

mocracy and try to reform them?-

There was never a clearer case of sheep without a shepherd than the Democracy of the House of Representatives. There are 164 of them. With either Raudall or Carlisle to guide their footsteps they could get on well enough. Each had the heart for leadership. But the death of one and the election of the other to the Senate have conspired to make a vacancy which cannot be alled.

Mills, of Texas, is the ranking Congressman. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the last House. That made him Speaker Car-lisle's first lieutenant in the Fiftieth Congress. But he is singularly lacking in the necessary qualifications for a parlia-mentary leader. The nearest approach to a natural leader for the present minority of the House is Springer, of Illinois. He understands parliamentary tactics and is quick of thought. Not always judicious, he might lead his forces into taking untenable ground sometimes, but he has a good deal of skill in detate. Illinois will not insist on assuming this respons bility, but has an eye to the bonor. Bynum, of Indiana, seems to think the censure administered to him by the House Satur day ought to recommend him to the favor of his political associates as the man most entitled to honor. He is somewhat glib of tongue, but far from equal to the intellectual strain of the position to which he aspires. Crisp, of Georgia, is a man of considerable ability, but not to be pressed to the front. The pancity of the right material for leadership is remarkable. Are the brains of the Democracy otherwise engaged or coming out? The e is something wrong somewhere. It may well be doubted if either party was ever before in so sorry a plight, in-tellectually, as the Democrats of the House find themselves, now that Mr.

Carlisle has been raised to the Senate. The House of Representatives is so large a body that there must be organization and discipline or there would be confusion and stultification. There is no such need in the Senate. In the latter body every member can be a law unto himse f, nor is there any absolute leader. Men like Sherman and Edmunds are looked up to, but not followed as leaders. in the sense in which some one must be on both sides of the House. Perhaps under the new rules such leadership will not be quite as important as formerly. The technicalities of parliamentary forms will not play anything like as promicent part in the proceedings of this House as they did in the proceedings of former Houses. Skill in filibustering is no longer accounted statesmanship. The questions before Congress must be met squarely and decided on their intrinsic merits. It is to be hoped there will be no return of the time when to be a leader in Congress one must be an expert in ringing the changes on merely dilatory motions. - Inter Ocean.

Free Sugar.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who through several Congresses has been very carnest in behalf of the reduction of the rate on sugar, explained forcibly to-day the arnuments in favor of placing sogar on the free list. The following are come of the points: "The proposition to put sugar upon the free 1 st is in harmony with the platform of the Republi an party and the principles of protection Sugar is not produced in the United States in sufficient quantities either to supply the home market or any considerable portion of it, or to regulate the price of sugar in the markets of the world. Last year the importations of sugar into the United States amounted in value to \$93,000,000. this amount \$12,000,000 imported from the Sandwich Isl-

ands duty free. The amount of duty received from sugar was \$56,000,000, The production of sugar in the United States amounted to only one-eighth of the consumption, yet the crop last year was better in this country than the average. For 100 years sugar has been protected. In that time we have collected in revenue \$15, 500,000,000 from that article. Yet to-day while the product is only an eighth of the amount consumed, the cry comes up for more protection. There is less sugar produced in this country now than there was thirty years ago. The attempt of the advocates of the retention of the sagar duty to make it appear that there is an exact parallel between wool and sugar is a failure. This will be seen by the figures. The production last year of wool in the United States, under present insufficient tariff, was 50,000,000 pounds, whereas the importations of wool were 120,000,000 pounds last year. There was twice as much produced at home as was imported, and the home production was sufficient to control the price at home and to regulate the price of wool in the world's market. The parallel between wool and sugar, therefore, cannot be drawn." Mr. Cannon made this statement: "This sugar schedule by intention, so far as the wishes of those interested are concerned, as it now is in the law, as it would have stood under the Mills bill, and as it would be under the amendment proposed by Mr. McKenna, of California, was so far arranged as to charge every cent of the duty upon sugar to the consumer and so as to yield a profit of 1 cent a pound to the refiner, as every dollar of expense, even including the cost of packing, was provided for in the interest of the refiner. Washington dispatch.

Boasn't Scare Anybody.

The threat of the British manufacturers to stay at home with their goods, and so make the World's Fair a fatture, in case the McKinley tariff bill shall become a law, doesn't scare anybody. Even the free traders in Congress laugh at it, though there is an occasional squeak of apprehens on in the Democratic papers in Chicago. - Dayton Journal.

Ir your faith is weak, do not wait for unusual manifestations or novel proofs of things unseen, but use the means of knowing God which others have found sufficient, and which God has actually furnished.

CESAR had his Brutus and Charles

## BRILLIANT GATHERING, THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE DAMROSCH-BLAINE NUPTIALS AT WASHINGTON.

Distinguished Guests, Including the Press dent and His Cabinet, Witness the Ceremony - Magnificent Wodding Presents for the Newly Wedded Couple-A European Bridal Tour.

Washington dispatch: The marriage of Miss Margaret Isabella Blaine, the daughter of Secretary Blaine, to Walter Damrosch of New York, occurred at the Blaine residence on Saturday, the 17th. The marriage would have been a church ceremony but for the recent bereave-

The members of the family, unwilling that reminders of the break in the family circles should bring a shadow to the occasion, laid aside the mourning for the day, Mr. Blaine appearing in a suit of gray, Mrs. Blaine wearing a handsome reception tollet, and Miss Hattle and Mrs. Emmons Blaine in white gowns.

The ceremony was performed in the large drawing-room on the second floor of the Blaine residence, teneath . floral bower, erected for the occasion. Mr. Blaine led his daughter to the altar, and Mr. Damrosch was accompanied by J. Frank Roosevelt of New York.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Douglass, rector of St. John's Episcopal church. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant, where the Blaine family have a pew, was also present. Several hundred invitations had been issued, many to persons abroad and at distant points, and the attendance was very large. Among those present were President and Mrs. Harrison, the members of the cabinet with their families, the Maine delegation in Congress representatives of the diplomatic corps, and many others of promi-

The president led the bride from the drawing-room to the wedding breakfast, after which the bride and groom left for

New York. The bride wore a tollet of heavy white slik, draped with crepe de chine. The wedding trousseau is elaborate in every detail, as Mrs. Blaine has the New England ideas of starting a bride on her new journey with a fine supply of household as well as personal linen. The housekeeping linen has all been woven on special hand-looms by a firm in France. The table linens bear the newest designs, prominent among them being the fleur de lis. The bride's monogram is embroidered in white silk upon each piece. Miss Blaine has been well trained in housewifery pursuits during the last season. She has done all the family marketing this winter.

The presents were very numerous and costly, including great quantities of silver and gold and table furniture; a solid silver tea set from the diplomatic corps, a set of twenty gold goblets set with rubies from the cabinet officers, a string of diamonds for the neck from the groom, a Madison avenue (New York) residence from Mr. Blaine, and its furniture from Mrs. Damrosch; solid gold carving-knives, forks, spoons, hadles, etc., from Senator and Mrs. Stanford. The value of the wedding presents, aside from the New York residence and furniture, is put at \$25,000.

In a few days Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch will sail for Europe and the young folks will be under the guardianship of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegle and the honeymoon will be prolonged under their hospitable roof in Scotland. The weading gift of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie was a handsome suggestion of Mr. Damrosch's profession. The silver tea service, the gift of the diplomatic corps, is the handsomest present ever given on "joint account" in this city.

STATE OF TRADE.

Notable Features in General Business During the Last Week. New York dispatch: Bradstreet's

"State of Trade," says: Special telegrams indicate a rea sonably active trade movement throughout the country, with improvement over the preceding week in Louislana and elsewhere in the recently flooded districts, which, it is reported, will be free from water in time for a crop this season. Eisewhere in the South crop pros-

pects are excellent. The industrial situation is rather less disturbed than last week, there having been reported only thirty-seven strikes, involving 4,690 employes. The strike of 3,000 tube-workers was the largest single disturbance reported. For the past fortnight our record of strikes exceeds all records for any single month, these including 182 strikes, involving 57,916

There is no gain in anthracite, and pig-iron is as heavy as before, and southern irons are pressing northern with undiminished vigor. Steel rails have been cut \$2.50 per ton and billets are reported at bed-rock as to prices. Nails and structural iron are relatively most active. Raw sugar is off 14 cent, with refined shaded. There is no material change in coffee, which is supmaterial change in coffee, which is sup-ported mainly by active speculation. Lard and cut meats are irregular in by. Usually we think of the priest and price and weaker. Live cattle are off 10 to 30 cents per hundred on heavy re-

celpts. The week has been one of reaction in prices of breadstuffs, on a varying interpretation of the government crop reports. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat), both coasts, this week aggregate 1,715,036 bushels, against 1,951,413 bushels in the like week last year and 1,873,370 bushels last week. The total shipped July 1 to date is 94,110,954 bushels, against 77,309,213 bushels in a like portion of 1888-89.

The business failures reported number 151 in the United States this week, against 152 last week and 199 this week last year. The total number of failures in the United States Jan. 1 to date is 4,421, against 4,769 in a like portion of

A JUDGMENT for \$95,000 has been rendered by the United States court at Cincinnati against J. W. Wilshire in favor of David Armstrong, receiver of the Fidelity National bank.

VICE-PRESIDENT LORD of the Baltimore & Ohio denies the truth of the rumor that a combination of the Reading, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Richmond Terminal, and other roads is con-

A CRAZY man arrived at Richmond, Ind , and was locked up. He said he came from Bentley, Pa., and was infamily. He gives the name of Allen.

THE boiler house and breaker of the Neilson shaft at Shamokin, Pa. were pray for a change of head. burned. The loss is \$175,000.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY AND ABLY CONSIDERED.

Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson -Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection-Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures-Time Well Spent.

The lesson for Sunday, June 1, may be found in Luke 10: 25-37.

INTRODUCTORY.
There stands out before us in the present lesson the figure of the Good Samaritan, an affecting picture of Christ himself, coming to seek and to save that which was lost. The lesson of it all is to be found in one word—compassion. Christ comes near to men. Christ takes hold of men and lifts them up. Christ takes the burden or care of men upon himself. And wherever you find successful Christian work being done it is always in such a spirit and at such a cost; case and comfort had aside, well-formed plans broken or, at least, modified; a pause on the way, a hand put out, a shoulter put underneath, property and putse made subject to spiritual demand that is what it takes to save sours. God has given you some such precious trophies in your work of laft. Caristian brother. Is there one of the saved who has not been on some one's heart a veritable burden; for whom good-Samaritan work has not been

WHAT THE LESSON BAYS.

A certain lawyer. One learned in the law. Mark calls him one of the scribes. (Mark 12:28.) But a distinction seems to be made at Luke 11:44-46. The term lawyer seems to be more general than toat of scribe. — Tempted him. Or tested. Our expression "to sound" would come nearer the manning. The lawyer almed to make the meaning. The lawyer aimed to make trial of nim to see what he would say. The same word is used at Luke 4:12. "Thou same word is used at Luke 4:12. "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thr God." i. e., put to unfilial test. Cf. Deut. 6:16; Ex. 17:7. this word. By doing what small I inherit eternal life?—Inherit. By right of meritorious labor. It was a query of work-

righteousness.
In the law. The book which laid down expressly the rules of a righteons life.—
How. This appears to be a reflection from
the preceding question, How obtain eternal life?—Readest thou. A sort of argumentum ad hominem. The lawyer was a professional reader of the law.

Thou shall love. This is of manifested

love (agapao.) - With all thy heart. Literally and expressively, out of all thy heart. So also in the particulars that follow. It refers to an enlistment of all the energies of life.—Heart. In New Testament Greek generally, we should say, the seat of the intellect rather than with us of the feelings. See Matt. 13: 15. So here.—Sout. The lite principle (psyche). With all the power of one's personality.—Strength. Up to the measure of one's moral force.—Mind. Reflective power (dia-nola: to turn over in the mind). "Heart" would thus refer to apprehension: "mind" to comprehension. Thy neighbor. Laterally, the near one. As thysel'. As you love yourself, i. e., with

Right. The answer of the tongue better than the answer of the life. This do. He had asked what to do. Christ lets him answer his own query. - Live. To do just what the law requires would be essentially eternal life. The law and the gospel are not at variance. The one tells what to do, the other how alone to do it.

Willing to justify or wishing to vindicate. He sees himself deleat-d and his weapon turned against h mself — Who is my neigh-bor? An artful but meffectual evasion. He would excuse his conduct by narrowing his obligation -.

Answering. More accurately, taking him np (hupo-labon). The same word used of Simon the Pharisee, "I suppose" (I would venture). Luke 7: 43. Cf. Acts 2: 15.—A certain man. It is insignificance is a part of the argument, Never mind who, --- Went down. More accurately was going down (Imperfect) — Jerusalem to Jericho, A down hill read; twenty miles. — Thieves. Who could easily hide in the rocky fastnesses of the way.—Stripped. Suggesting the barbarous spoliations of the day. The dress would be a part of the booty. with Christ on the cross (Luke 23; 34.) — Wounded him. Literally inflicted blows. Intimating their brutality and heartless-Showed mercy. Literally, did mercy. Do thou likewise. Duty enforcing doctrine,

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. What shall I do? This is not like the "what must I do?" of Acts 16: 30. Nor the "what wilt thou have me to do?" of Acts 3: 6. The emphasis is different; the whole spirit is other. It is not the appeal of a ponitent, the agonized cry of one anxious to know the way of escape. Rather is it the sarewd query of one who desired to confuse or entrap. He was taken according to his intent, and in the trap he set for an-

erught. how readest thou? Be careful how you read. The matter and amount of this lawyer's reading was beyond reproach. It was the manner and temper of his reading that was at built. There is a great deal of good reading in the world—a great deal and a very little. A large number of people are reading good books; there are not so many 1 ood readers. What a multitude of Bible readers to-day and how lew finding therein what every man ought at once to discover—eternal life! Here in this school to-day many have the Book open; few have opened the heart's door. A pertinent ques-

other he himself presently found himself

ion to us all, "How readest thou?" Who is my neighbor? The lawyer was worsted in his first approach. Starting out on the aggressive, he has suddenly turned to be on the defensive. That is what the expression, "willing to justify himself." He is trying to vindicate himself. excuse his conduct, just now proven inconsistent and vain. And who is my neighbor? he retorts. Christ tells him just what he asks. His real neighbor, his companion in lack-love and unsympathy is the callous priest and heartless Levite. He has no neighborly feeling for the Samaritan. None whatever, so far as deeds go, for the man who fell among thieves. He has really no neighbor other than himself.

Levite as coming near and then boldly and basely turning aside out of the way-theirs a sort of outbreaking and insolent neglect. But not so. They did nothing more than pa s by. They came and looked and then went right on their way without stopping or swerving. So we have all done, and very often. We have come up to an opportunity to do good. We have looked at it a moment, and then—why then we passed on. And that moment we committed the sin of he Levite. To fail of charitableness or of Christliness we need not go out of our way at all. It was only the Good Samaritan who went out of his way.
Go and do. The lawyer wanted to know

two things: First, what to do? and, second. where to do it? Christ answers both questions here. What? Why, go, do just what the law you profess to study says. Where, to whom? Wherever and with where, to whom? wherever and with whemsoever the opportunity offers. "Which now of these three," Christ had just asked, 'showed himself neighborly?" The lawyer answered, promptly, "He that showed for, ather, did mercy." Quick comes the re-sponse, "Go and do thou." The application s personal enough.

Next Lesson-"Teaching to Pray."-Luke 1: 1-13.

PROF. GUNNING estimates the average amount of water passing over Niagara Falls as 18,000,000 cubic feet, or 502,500 tons, per minute, of which somewhat more than two-thirds flows over the Horseshoe Falls.

Dip any man ever feel that he sesured the sympathy he deserved when sick?

THERE are so many people who pray to change of heart who ought to